

THE CRISIS.

SHALL THE SOUTH TRY FREEMONT'S ADMINISTRATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Shall we try Mr. Fremont's administration and thereby give his party full time to prepare our destruction? Shall we wait for events when the work will be half done before they are ventured on. Shall we look for safety to the Senate and incur the fate of the man who remains under his roof when an earthquake has prostrated all the pillars but one and that is tottering on its base? Shall we acquiesce in Mr. Fremont's election because the forms of the Constitution are observed? They would be equally observed if the enemy were increased to a hundred thousand men and concentrated in the Southern States; if squadrons of war steamers were stationed in Southern ports and at the mouth of Southern rivers; if the forts in the South were commanded by Northern men, and every possible preparation made to subjugate us; and yet we should hardly be advised to acquiesce in such things because they were constitutional.

The question is whether the possibility of a constitutional administration by Mr. Fremont should induce us to give his party the immense advantage that will accrue from actual possession of the government if they determine to proceed with their assault on slavery. That possibility is so small as to be a feather in the balance when weighed against the dangers of submission. Make the estimate calmly, consult the past history and present temper of abolitionism, examine the character of its candidate, and it seems the consummation of folly to sacrifice the advantages of prompt action to the hope that action will be unnecessary.

If secession be delayed until overt acts of aggression are committed on the South, it must be attended with bloodshed, for overt aggressions will not be attempted until preparation is made to use force. If Mr. Fremont's election be accepted as a declaration of war, and the South secede immediately, in all human probability the war will proceed no further than the declaration. By prompt secession we shall close the avenues of federal corruption and save our people from influences, to which no people, however virtuous, should be subjected. Before those influences can be brought to bear we shall be beyond their reach. By prompt secession we shall erect a Government entitled to receive the allegiance of all our citizens, and to recall from the federal service such of them as remain in it. At least one-half of the military officers of the present Government are natives of the South, and will not carry arms against her. But we must never permit them to be commanded by John Charles Fremont. He must never possess the right to treat them as deserters, but on his accession to power, he should find them already in the service of another Government, equally legitimate with his own. Prompt secession will paralyze the military arm of the present Government by withdrawing from it many of its best officers. Delay will expose them to the perils of a decision between the orders of their legally qualified commander and the cause of their native States.

By prompt secession we check at once the flow into the present treasury of revenues derived from Southern commerce, and divert those revenues to a treasury which will be used to defend, and not to destroy the South. We transfer Executive patronage from a Government which uses it to weaken and divide the South, to one which will use it to consolidate her power. We protect our citizens from corruption, and teach them that patriotism and fidelity to Southern interests are the only avenues to honor and emoluments in the South.

By prompt secession we prepare for conflict, if one be inevitable, and meet it as a nation meets foreign war; by delay we invite attack and resist as rebels, unorganized, unprovided, without a treasury, without a military force, and relying wholly upon the undisciplined valor of our citizens. Even then we should triumph, but what disasters, what bloodshed shall we not avoid by preparation.

It will be said that we shall be worse off after secession than before; that now we have the fugitive slave law, and then we shall have none. We have now a fugitive slave law which brings back no slaves, and is a source of everlasting outrage on Southern citizens in pursuit of their property. As a separate nation we shall have revenue cutters and custom-house officers to prevent smuggling, who will also be required to capture fugitives. We shall have prevention instead of shame cure. Then, as now, fugitive slaves who reach the North will escape. But then measures will be taken to prevent their escape which now are impossible. Cut off from political connection with hostile powers, slavery will be under the protection of a government devoted to its preservation. No government but its own will have power within its limits, or have access to it for mischievous purposes. The everlasting din of the slavery controversy will be banished from the land, and we shall have time and opportunity to give our attention to other matters, and to develop our resources in peace.

THE ELKHORN (Waltham county, Wisconsin) Independent—an ultra black-republican paper—says:

"The negroes are just as much entitled to vote as anybody else, so far as ability is concerned. They are ahead of the vast majority of the Irish and Germans and other foreign citizens."

HOME IN THE COLUMBIAS.—We learn that on the night of the 17th inst., a negro man in the employment of Luke I. Yates, of Columbus county, but the property of minor heirs, resident in Franklin, cut the throat of another negro also in the employ of Mr. Yates, causing almost instant death. The murderer fled, and has made good his escape.

THE CROPS.

TOBACCO IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Big Springs, Ky., on the 25th ult., says:

"The past four days, commencing on Sunday 21st, the weather has been very cold for the season, and on the nights of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, we were visited with heavy, killing frosts. Night before last the thermometer was down to the freezing point, and we saw ice on the still water in the morning, one-eighth of an inch thick. We have not seen such weather so early in the season, for 25 years, and its effect upon the tobacco crop has been most disastrous. From what I have seen within a day or two I would pronounce the whole growth ruined; it is entirely black and wilted down, and none of it in this region having ripened. I do not see that it can be of any value at all."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The accounts from the cotton crop continue to grow worse daily, and not one in fifty believes in three million bales. Indeed, there are many who put the crop estimates at not over 2,500,000.

THE ARKANSAS COTTON CROP.—The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 23d ult., referring to the prevailing impression that there will be a short cotton crop this year, says:

"Such we know will be the case in this region of country. The Arkansas river lands have suffered more from insects and fall rains than in any previous year. When this fertile valley fails to make its usual yield, the prospect for planters must be gloomy indeed elsewhere."

"There are many good crops on the Arkansas river, but there are more bad than good. And should an early frost fall, the crop will be exceedingly short, since the crop planted after the appearance of the insects in the spring will not reach perfect maturity, while the fall rains will materially damage, by means of second growth, and by rotting the early crop."

THE WEATHER AND THE TOBACCO CROP.—In this portion of Virginia, says the Petersburg Intelligencer, and as far as we have heard from in N. Carolina, the tobacco crop has not been injured by the slight frost of a few days since. Planters now are, or ought to be busy in cutting their tobacco, for the weather is fine now for that purpose, while it isn't safe to calculate on a much longer continuance of it.

SNOW AND SLEET IN SEPTEMBER!—This is a strange announcement, but nevertheless true for we saw it with our own eyes. It was seen also by many others. In this place, on Tuesday last 30th of September, it is needless to say that overcasts and fires are in demand. Strange—strange weather for September.—Caville, Ga. Standard.

FROST IN MISSISSIPPI.—On the night of the 24th ult., a severe frost was experienced in Macon, Miss., which it was feared would damage the unripe cotton in Kemper and the adjoining counties very materially.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN CHURCH.—Some days ago we mentioned that a man had attempted to shoot himself in a Methodist church in Philadelphia. The following is a more full account of the affair, as we find it in a letter from the Rev. C. Cooke, the pastor of the church where the scene occurred:

"Just as I was in the application of my sermon, September 7th, when a deep solemnity seemed to rest upon the congregation, a man entered the door opposite the middle aisle, and depositing his hat in a pew, walked deliberately into the altar, and taking his position in front of the communion table, drew a five or six barrel revolver from beneath his coat! Up to that moment I had continued to speak, though the movements of the intruder had evidently drawn the attention of the people. As he drew his pistol out, some supposed he was going to shoot me; some that he was a madman about to shoot into the congregation, and what others thought of, it is difficult to tell. Some fell to the floor to be screened from bullets; some were petrified with fear; many rushed for the doors, and many frightened females and children screamed without stint of lungs. The poor fellow, however, had no intention of injuring any one but himself."

As I stood immediately above him, I saw him distinctly turn his pistol and place the muzzle against his left breast! Fortunately for him and others the cap mashed without exploding, and before he had time to rearrange for the fulfillment of his suicidal purpose the deadly weapon was taken from him. Every barrel was loaded and two of them doubly so. He had been a member of the church, and some fifteen months since had fallen by the power of strong drink! He was the first to report his fall to me, and I did not expose him. For a year he gave evidence of a genuine reformation. He has recently fallen again, and doubtless under a sense of shame and remorse, more than half demoralized, selected the altar of God on which to immolate himself as a desperate atonement to the church! He is now in a hospital. God be merciful to him and his family!"

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The military operations against the Indians in Florida is to be carried on, it is said, with increased vigor. A letter from Tampa says:

"By a letter from Fort Myers, dated September 12th, we are advised that 'Jumpin', the great chief of the Arkansas Seminoles, will come down (in accordance with the terms of a recent treaty between him and the authorities at Washington) with a delegation, and try to induce Bowlegs to remove to the West. If he cannot succeed in that, he will bring 400 or 500 of his tribe down and fight in connection with the troops, as the friendly Creeks did during the war of 1836-40. It is to be hoped that their services will not be needed; but if they should be, they will prove a most valuable ally to the troops which will be in the field, so that we may expect exciting times this winter in the Everglades."

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

BLADEN SUPERIOR COURT.—What is the matter with Bladen? We learn that her criminal docket presented as black a catalogue as has probably ever been seen in North Carolina.

First, came the case of the State against London, the property of Col. Jos. Lyon, for Burglary. Verdict, (as ordinary in cases of burglary,) guilty of larceny. Received 39 lashes and was discharged. Immediately thereupon another bill was found against him by the Grand Jury; but the prisoner had disappeared.

Next, the State against Sarah, the property of Wm. McKay. Same offence, same verdict, and same punishment.

Third, State against Shadrach Thompson, for stealing chickens. Guilty. 39 lashes, which were forthwith administered, (we understand with considerable trim.)

Fourth, State against Daniel D. McDonald, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Neil Ferguson. This case occupied the greater portion of two days, and resulted in a prompt verdict of guilty of murder.

Fifth, State against Thomas McLennon, for the murder of Elizabeth N. Davis, his step-daughter. This case was commenced on Friday morning and concluded on Saturday, by a verdict of guilty, rendered after 15 minutes' consultation. The only plea set up was that of insanity.

On Saturday afternoon Judge Dick pronounced sentence of death on McLennon and McDonald—the execution fixed for Friday the 14th of November. But in both cases an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Besides these, there remained in jail, one prisoner, Henry Pitman, free colored, on a charge of rape; two, W. W. Smith and Daniel Evans, charged with the murder of Benjamin Glat, and several on charges of larceny, and offences of minor grade, all of which go over to the next Spring Term, for want of time to try at this Term.

Fry, Observer.

RANDOLPH COURT.—At Randolph Superior Court, last week, Judge Person presiding, several convictions for minor offences and one for murder, took place. Alex'r Hooker, a young man aged 22, of previous good character, was convicted of murdering John Chavis, in August last, by shooting him with a rifle. Chavis was a married man, said to be of mixed blood, who had seduced the sister of Hooker and enticed her off from home. Hooker brought her back and finding Chavis lurking about, repeatedly warned him off, and finally discharged his rifle towards him, not intending to hit him, but the ball struck a limb and glanced, striking Chavis in the head. Hooker immediately went to the Sheriff and surrendered himself, making the above statement. The Ashborough Bulletin says that the verdict of guilty of murder, under these circumstances, created intense excitement, and a petition to the Governor for a pardon was signed by the Judge, the Jury, Grand Jury, members of the Bar, officers of the Court, and the spectators present.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—The following, among other cases, were disposed of at the term of the Superior Court held here last week.

The State vs. Wiley J. Loyd, indicted for bigamy. Counsel for the State, Mr. Attorney General Bachelor; for the defendant Messrs. Lewis, G. W. Haywood, and Busbee. The defendant was convicted, and on Saturday at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court, he was branded on the cheek with the letter B, and whipped.

The State vs. John Lishly, for larceny. Convicted.

The State vs. John Mitchell, for larceny—horse-stealing. Convicted.

The State vs. W. W. Fort, for getting possession of a bond payable to one Cross, and tearing it. Convicted.

The State vs. Guilford, a slave, the property of Col. W. H. Morning—charged with the murder of Mathew Peebles, of Johnston. Verdict of guilty. Motions were made by the prisoner's Counsel for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, which were overruled; and the Court, understanding that the master of the slave would appeal to the Supreme Court, did not pronounce a formal sentence on the prisoner, but merely fixed the day for his execution—Friday, the 31st of October. Having appealed, the judgment for execution is of course vacated.

On the civil docket, the only cause tried that excited much interest, was that of Nancy Howell vs. Thomas Young, charged with the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. The jury returned a verdict for \$100 damages.—*Kal. Standard.*

ATTEMPT TO MOB A JUDGE.—The Cassville (Ga.) Standard of Thursday last, says:

"We learn that a crowd of men undertook to mob Judge Brown in Court in Marietta, last week, on account of his having fined several of them for disorder in the Court house. The marshal and officers of Court being present, came to his relief. He fined and imprisoned several of the mobsters to the extent of the law."

ORIGIN OF GOLD.—In Australia, Mr. Mooney has been lecturing on the origin of gold concerning which he propounded the following novel theory: He set out by declaring his belief that gold is the petrified remains of matter which was once animate; and accompanied as it generally is by ocean pebbles, quartz, crystal, and other saline and marine debris, he was of opinion that gold was the petrified fat or marrow of a peculiar fish which once floated over the gold fields when those fields were beds and bottoms of the world's great ocean. In proof of the hypothesis that gold is nothing more than the "petrified fat of a peculiar fish," the lecturer showed specimens of quartz in which marine shells were embedded. Mr. Mooney also alluded to the fact that iron exists in the human blood, and argued from that position that gold might be deduced from the marrow of fishes.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

We learn from Mr. John G. Elliott, that after he had carefully prepared about thirty acres of good wheat land, and had sowed some twenty acres of the same, some unknown scoundrel or scoundrels, after night sowed it all over with cockle and cheat together with the ten acres which he had not yet sown down in wheat. This exceeds anything for meanness which we have ever heard of, and we know of no punishment that would be too severe for the perpetrators of such an outrageous act. There must have been three in company, as three different sized tracks were plainly discoverable in the field. We hope every effort will be made to discover the actors in this rascally and malicious transaction, and bring them to justice.

Mr. Elliott, by this act, will be the loser of the next crop of wheat amounting to some two or three hundred dollars or more.

Mr. Elliott we have known for many years, and know him to be an inoffensive man—attending to his own business and always permitting others to do the same, without let or hindrance.—*Savills Herald.*

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a gentleman, who had registered his name at the American Hotel, as D. W. FILLER, from Granville, N. C., undoubtedly a lunatic, suddenly sprang from his seat, and drawing a knife, rushed into the street and inflicted a severe wound upon the hand of Capt. Thos. BOWEN. He seemed perfectly enraged, without any cause whatever, and but for the well directed blow of a gentleman, temporarily disabling him, serious consequences may have resulted. He was captured and safely lodged in jail, for examination this morning.

Should his friends in North Carolina receive this information, it is advisable that some of them look after him.—*Columbia Times 9th inst.*

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, the debate on the amendment to the 6th article of the Constitution relative to a uniform mode of trial of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, was closed Monday afternoon, when a vote was taken by Dioceses and orders. The vote of the clergy was, yeas 18; Dioceses, yeas 13. The vote of the Laity, yeas 11; Dioceses, yeas 15. Maine was divided. New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin and Texas were not represented by Laity.

Both orders of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky and California voted yeas. Both orders of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Iowa, voted yeas. The Clergy of Connecticut, Tennessee, Illinois and Michigan, voted aye, and the Laity nay. The Clergy of New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin voted yeas. Laity not represented. The Clergy of Texas voted nay. Laity not represented.

The amendment having failed to receive a constitutional majority, the penal code prepared by Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in anticipation of the amendment being ratified, cannot now be considered.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION (BAPTIST).—This body, recently in session in New York, after transacting various business, has adjourned. The principal subject which claimed their attention, was the new Baptist translation of the Scriptures, which is now going on, and the attempt at which has caused so much grief to other sects, and opposition from a large portion of their own. The Union contend that they are right, and say they do not attempt any improper innovation. In regard to the subject the report of the Committee on English Scriptures was read by Rev. Mr. Wheelock and adopted.

The report stated that scholars selected from nine denominations of Christians had so far advanced in the new translation of the New Testament, as to call for the Committee on Final Revision. It stated also, that since the translation of King James' version, valuable Greek manuscripts of the New Testament had been discovered, which disclosed the existence of many errors in the received Greek text from which King James' version was translated. In the case of all such errors, the Committee approved of the plan devised by the Board, that the revisers should adopt the alterations in which the learned editors of the last hundred years are generally agreed. The proceedings were closed by a sermon from Dr. J. S. Bell, of Ky., Chairman of the Board of the Bible Revision Association, on "Harmony of all the Revelations which God has given to Man."

FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Captain Penny, Commander of the ship Lady Franklin, has returned with her to Aberdeen, from the Arctic Regions, and reports that when he was in Hognath's Sound, he was told by the Esquimaux that some of their companions had seen, a long way off in a northwesterly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice. The Esquimaux had taken from it on their first visit some bright metal, and on their second visit some more. Afterwards they had seen two white men in the tent.

It was reported among the natives that these and other white men had perished from hunger. So far as Captain Penny can judge, he thinks that this may refer to the same party from whom Dr. Kane obtained the silver spoons, &c., which identified the white men with Sir John Franklin and his party.

Affair of Honor between Messrs. Botts and Pryor.

The Washington Union contains the correspondence relative to the affair of honor between Beverly Blair Botts, Esq., and Mr. Roger A. Pryor of the Richmond Enquirer; also a card from Thomas P. Chisman, second of Mr. Pryor.

The first letter is dated October 1st, from Pryor to Botts, requesting the latter to name time and place of meeting, also weapons. It urges haste.

The second is from Botts to Pryor, naming Mr. Harrison as his friend, who was authorized to arrange all the preliminaries.

The third is from Francis J. Smith to Mr. Pryor, proposing some spot near Washington as a suitable place for the hostile meeting. The weapons to be used pistols—distance ten paces—time of arrival at Washington, Monday morning.

The fourth is from Pryor to Botts, complaining of delay, and urging the latter to so modify the arrangements as to shorten the time; and also to change the place of meeting, to some spot near Richmond.

The fifth is from Botts to Pryor, refusing to make the desired change.

The sixth is from Pryor to Botts, accepting the first propositions.

Mr. Chisman says in his card, that he proposed to Botts' second to change the place to North Carolina, which was refused. That Pryor accepted the first propositions under protest.

Monday morning, Mr. Chisman had an interview with F. J. Smith, at Washington, and reduced the terms of the proposed duel to writing, and made all necessary arrangements to avoid the police. That Pryor and his friends arrived on the ground about three o'clock in the morning, and before the arrival of the opposing party, the police appeared.

Upon the appearance of the police Messrs. Pryor and Irving fled to the woods, but subsequently Mr. Irving and Chisman were arrested.

Botts and his friends, who staid at Rockville, Md., about 16 miles from Washington, during the night, were arrested, as soon as they arrived upon the ground.

Both principals after consulting with friends, consented to proceed to Richmond in custody of Tyler.

Chisman states that after the arrest, and before reaching the city of Washington, Pryor's friends proposed to Smith, that another meeting take place soon as the regulations were entered. Smith declined then, but gave encouragement that the proposition would be accepted after the formalities of the law had been complied with.

Mr. Chisman closes his statement as follows:

"Being satisfied from these and other facts, that any attempt to secure a hostile meeting will be thwarted by persons not concerned with the matter, but friendly to J. M. Botts; and feeling satisfied from the physical condition of Beverly Blair Botts, that Pryor ought not to shoot at him, he, Chisman, can have nothing more to do with the matter, and closes his connection with the affair by giving the correspondence to the public."

THE LATE DUEL AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston papers contain a history of the circumstances which led to the death of Mr. Wm. R. Taber, one of the editors of the Mercury.

It appears from the correspondence that there appeared in the Mercury several articles signed "A Nullifier," commenting with much freedom upon the political character of the Hon. A. G. Magrath, a Judge of the Federal Court, whose friends had placed him before the voters of Charleston, as a candidate for Congress, to succeed the Hon. William Aiken. Edward Magrath, Esq., a brother of the Judge, took exception to these articles, and without asking the name of the author, held the editors of the Mercury accountable, and challenged both. They both replied, protesting that the demand was an invasion of the liberty of the press, but accepting the challenge.

Mr. Taber and Mr. Magrath met on the field near Charleston on Monday afternoon, the 29th ultimo. After the exchange of two shots the seconds interposed and endeavored to settle the affair, but the terms could not be agreed upon, and a third exchange of shots ensued, with the fatal result already noted, Mr. Taber having received the ball of his antagonist in the head.

Mr. John Heart, the other editor of the Mercury, was also upon the ground with his friends, and after the fall of his partner, Mr. Heart, through one of his seconds, notified the acting second of Mr. Magrath of Mr. H.'s readiness to answer the demand made upon him by Mr. Magrath, whereupon the second of the latter replied that they had no further demand to make.

When Mr. Edmund Rhett, Jr., heard of the challenge to the editors he immediately wrote to Judge Magrath, acknowledging the authorship of the strictures upon him, with a view to prevent the meeting between the other parties. But Judge Magrath, not being in the city, was not enabled promptly to interpose. He states, however, in his reply, that he had taken the most effectual means, circumstances as he was, to put a stop to the proceedings of which he had been notified, but it proved to be too late, the time for the meeting having been fixed at an hour prior to the arrival of the cars by which he returned to the city.

MIDNIGHT ASSASSINATION.—On Friday night last a brutal murder was committed in St. Matthew's Parish. About 12 o'clock Mr. James McGrew was called out of his bed by the assassin, under pretence of inquiring the direction to the Providence camp-ground, at which place a camp-meeting was then in progress. When within four or five steps of the gate, a gun was discharged—the contents entering his left side and producing almost instant death. The murderer then made his escape, leaving, so far as known, no clue for his detection and trial before a human tribunal.—*Orangeburg Southern.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—The steamer Niagara has arrived with later dates from Liverpool. No change in the cotton market.

The London Times alludes to a rumored alliance of those European powers, who are disposed to adopt it, respecting the immunity of merchant vessels from capture by men of war.

A special meeting of the Berlin cabinet has been considering the Sound Dues question, and has decided in favor of capitalization.

The Turks are fortifying the North side of the Danube and have moved some troops to Kalafat on the left bank.

Political affairs are unchanged. The ultimatum of the Allies has been delayed a few days, in order to give Naples an opportunity to make concessions.

The contemplated expedition is of a formidable character, and consists of eight steamers ready to sail. The expedition is very unpopular in France. Austria has been notified of the contemplated expedition, but interposes no obstacles.

Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-chief of the English army, is dead.

The bank of France has raised the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

LANS' PROPOSITION.—Gen. Lane, of Kansas anti-slavery notoriety, makes the annexed proposition as a means to decide the pending difficulties in Kansas. It is decidedly rich as a "bluff game."

The proposition is addressed to A. W. Doniphan and A. G. Boone, Esqs. through the N. Y. Tribune, as follows:

"You to select one hundred actual slaveholders, born and raised in Slave States, who have already been engaged in this conflict. Atchison, & Co., among the number; and I to select one hundred actual non-slaveholders, settlers of Kansas, myself included; we being the party invaded and having the right to select time, place, distance, and weapons, who shall fight in presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of the United States, one half of whom shall be selected by each party, with the mutual agreement that the blood of the parties selected shall settle this vexed question, and save Kansas from further outrage."

THE CLEVELAND (Ohio) Plaindealer has a letter from Washington, stating that Chase had written a letter there, telling them that recent developments have put a new face upon affairs in Ohio; and that unless speakers and money be sent immediately to operate with the Fillmore men, the State would go for Buchanan.

GREAT FLOOD IN NEW YORK.—Fifteen Lives Lost.—The Keesville N. Y. Republican, of the 4th inst., contains details of a destructive flood which occurred at that place on the morning of the 1st. The Ausable river was swollen by the heavy rains of the day and night preceding, to a greater height than had been known even by the memorable flood of 1833. The upper dam being broken, the torrent swept away mills, factories, shops and buildings of every description within its range.

FOR THE LADIES.

WE have received a large stock of FANCY SILKS, BOILED BLK SILKS,

Fancy and solid colored D-Laines, Cashmere, and every kind of DRESS GOODS for Ladies' wear. The best assortment of Dress Trimmings in Market; all kinds of Embroidery; which we are offering to sell at very low prices. Ladies' Boots and Shoes, the best assortment we have ever had and at lower prices. Ladies' trimmed Hats, white and colored, the best and we think the prettiest in market.

Cloaks and Shawls,

Chinelle Scarfs, ladies' silk and ladies' wool Vests, Hosiery and Gloves, Belts of all varieties; a large variety of Ribbons, Gingham, Calicoes, Flannels, Linseys, bleached & brown Sheetings.

We feel very confident if the ladies will give us a call before buying, we can show them that we have the best assortment of goods to be found in western Carolina. We know our goods were bought low and we are determined to sell them on as good terms as they can be bought elsewhere.

Call and see us, as it will afford us pleasure to show our goods whether you buy or not. We know we can save you money.

BROWN, STITT & CO.

October 7, 1856. 14-5t

Administrators' Sale.

On Tuesday of Court week, the 25th of Oct., I will sell the Public Square, in Charlotte, the following property, belonging to the estate of R. H. Baskley, deceased:

10 Shares in the capital stock of the Charlotte and S. Carolina Railroad company.

5 Shares in the capital stock of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road company.

12 Shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Charlotte.

10 Shares in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

One of Rich's Patent Salamander Safes.

An extra fine Buggy, but little worn, manufactured in Charleston.

Also, 3 NEGROES.

An elderly man and woman, and a valuable boy, aged 20 years of age, who was the body servant of the deceased, and who has had considerable experience as a salesman in the grocery business.

A credit of 12 months will be given. Further terms made known on day of sale.

J. M. HUTCHINSON,

Oct 7, 1856. [14-4t] Administrator.

GARDNER, ME., June 22, 1854.

Wm. H. DYER—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was as gray as an man of seventy. My hair has now assumed its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber now offers for sale that tract of Land on which he formerly lived, situated in this county, within the bounds of Hopewell Congregation, on one of the head branches of Long Creek, and within less than half a mile of the Plank Road leading from Charlotte towards Statesville. There are on this land a good dwelling and most of the out-houses necessary for farming purposes. The tract contains about 250 Acres, and if not disposed of sooner, will be exposed to public vendue in the town of Charlotte on Tuesday of October court (inst.) being the 25th day of the month.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. D. WHARTON.

October 7. 15-6t-pd

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers have on hand a supply of these superior Machines, which they are offering at low prices for CASH, and warranting to give satisfaction or no sale.

Also, a full assortment of genuine Anchor Brand BOLLING CLOTHS, at

FISHER, BURROUGHS & CO.

Charlotte, Oct. 7, 1856. 3m

LEVIN & BAKER,

BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,